

Subject :Information Technology

Standard: 12th Science

Chapter No.1 - Advanced web designing

Topic Name : CSS in HTML5

1.4 - What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.
- With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more!

CSS Syntax :

- A CSS rule contains
 - 1) a selector and
 - 2) a declaration block.



Selector and Declaration Blocks :

- The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
- The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
- Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.
- Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

Example of CSS :

- In this example all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

- Example Explained :
- p is a selector in CSS (it points to the HTML element you want to style: <p>).
- color is a property, and red is the property value.
- text-align is a property, and center is the property value.

Types of CSS :

- There are three methods of implementing styling information to an HTML document :
 1. Inline CSS.
 2. Embedded stylesheet or Internal CSS.
 3. External CSS.

1. Inline CSS :

- An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.
- An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.
- The following example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue, and the text color of the <p> element to red:
- Example :
- `<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>`
`<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>`

2. Embedded stylesheet or Internal CSS :

- An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.
- An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.
- The following example sets the text color of ALL the <h1> elements (on that page) to blue, and the text color of ALL the <p> elements to red. In addition, the page will be displayed with a "powderblue" background color:

Example of Internal CSS :

- ```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1 {color: blue;}
p {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

# 3. External CSS :

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- An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.
- To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page:

- Example ;

- ```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>

  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```


Example of External CSS with .CSS File :

- The external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension.
- Here is how the "styles.css" file looks like:
- ```
body {
 background-color: powderblue;
}
h1 {
 color: blue;
}
p {
 color: red;
}
```

**Thank You.**

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